should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the conditions of government women and children should be more an american citizen, which will industries carried with advantage to himself or any relative to have the helping hand outstretched to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective and certain. In all industries carried of elicentity or indirectly or indirectly for the United Status government women and children should be proceed from excessive hours of labor, from light work. Government's Duty Toward Labor.

The government should provide in its contractors that all work should be done under "failp" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should period of the successary to establish and successive hours of labor, from light work in the conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should period of the conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should period of the conditions are a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to the conditions of the status of the conditions of this standard of the conditions of the status of the conditions of the conditio

work for women and children, as well comprehensive law enacted with as excessive overtime. For the District object of working a three-fold imp of Columbia a good factory law should ment over our present system. be passed; and, as a powerful indirect we should aim to exclude absolute the control of the con a'd to such laws, provision should be not only all persons who are known to made to turn the inhabited alleys the believers in anarchistic principles or existence of which is a reproach to our members of anarchistic societies, but capital city, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. spection abroad and a more rigid sys dent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and terminated the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the better the problem with all the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment, of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the better the transfer of social conditions, moral and the problem which has for one side the better the problem which has for one side the better than the problem which has for one side the better than the problem which has been side with the searching and social conditions, and the problem which has been side with the searching the world down the state of the side with the well-state would defen be problem and the problem which has a short of the side of the same and the problem which has been side of the same and the problem which has been side of the same and problem which has been side of the same and the problem which has been side of the same and the problem which has been side of the same and the problem which has been side of the same and the problem which has been side of the same and the problem w

RECIPROCITY MUST NOT BE PERMITTED

er, they take a keen pride in tem of examination at our immigra-ey are doing; so that, indepen-

Keep Out Undesirable Foreigners. with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the

The Rule of Brotherhood.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indistretable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for him-

FORESTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED AND ARID LANDS OF THE WEST RECLAIMED

welfare of the people, but, on the contraverse of the people, but, on the contraverse of the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The TO ENDANGER OUR HOME INDUSTRIES

reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided, The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own, industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should forest creatures. All of the reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be forest creatures. All of the reserves should be should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by livestock, above all, by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone park shows what important the device of the banking forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the work of the preserves for wild forest creatures.

Preserves for Wild Creatures.

Certain of the forest creatures. All of the reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures.

Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by livestock, above all, by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yell

ion in the splendid forests and flower clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart for-eyer for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not sacrificed the shortsighted greed of a few.

GREAT STORAGE WORKS

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and replenishing them in drouth they make

The department of agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, works are necessary to equalize the and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose

sources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. We have come to see clearly that whatever destroys the forest, except to make way for agriculture, threatens our well-being.

Mining, Grazing and Irrigation.

The practical profulness of the first threatens of There is general acquiesence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unvise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general Yariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are boubt, apprehension, uncertainty are interested in the pernament establishment of a wider market for Americandly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and materials well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world.

Yet it is not only possible, but ement of desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a sumplementary system of experience is shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with which stability of our economic system a sumplementary system of experience is the strength of the strength on more unity and advancement of practical usefulness of the malainal forest reserves, to the malional forest respense to the regions in the malional forest respense, to the malional distribution of the streament should be the malional forest r

as well as commercial benefit. From the highest plant the bureau of forestry, in the bureau of the supplementary system of corrections of the ships of competing nations for the supplementary system of the ships of competing nations for the ships of competing na

ures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country today if the waters cannot be safely attempted, by early efforts, which must of neces whole country today it the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most should make clear, beyond shadow of should make clear, beyond shadow of the United water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

Preserves for Wild Creatures.

Cortain of the forest reserves should should make clear, beyong shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal ever built ever be built to satisfy selfish personal ever be built to satisfy selfish personal ever be built to satisfy selfish personal ever be built to satisfy selfish ever built ever be built to satisfy selfish ever built ever be built to satisfy selfish ever built ever bui or local interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulless to the community as a whole here should be no extravagance, and he believers in the need of irrigation fill most benefit their cause by seeing

to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys,

Better Laws Needed. Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated nd. We are not at the starting point this development. Over two hundred illions of private capital has already een expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The secur ity and value of the homes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable excep-tions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible establish rights to water in of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into private ownership, or a control equivalent

ownership. Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders pro-ductive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land annot prevail without causing endur-ng wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for impress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is such as a constant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine is such as to call for impossible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage for the regulation of the regions, should a possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage for the regulation of the regions, should larger recognition of the rights of the wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage for the regions, should larger recognition of the rights of the washing, and so prote give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hogging it have no proper.

In the arid states the only right to effectiveness that of any country in the vater which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Grant ing perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual institutions are for franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the western states future generations. ctrine of perpetual state ownership

of water More Work Yet Ahead.

to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but do will affect not only the present, but

. Our aim should be not simply to + reclaim the largest area

+ and provide homes for the largest

+ number of people, but to create

+ for this new industry the best posreclaim the largest area of land

DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH OUR INSULAR POSSESSIONS

In Hawaii our aim must be to keep the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American comparison to the slightest fear of our to th

In Cuba such progress has been + made toward putting the inde pendent government of the island present session of the congress + closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start + as her own mistress; and to the + beautiful Queen of the Antilles, + as she unfolds this new page of + her destiny, we extend our heart - iest greatings and good wishes Elsewhere I have discussed the quesons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. ports into the United States.

has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power, and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her mate-

Affairs in the Philippines.

we cannot expect to see another race accomplish out of hand, especially ancestors had reached even thirty generations ago.

In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics—to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free na-

Our Interest in the Filipinos. History may safely be challenged to show a single instance in which a masterful race such as ours, having been forced by the exigencies of war to take possession of an allen land, has behaved to its inhabitants with the dis-interested zeal for their progress that our people have shown in the Philip-pines. To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of murderous anarchy. nto a welter of murderous anarchy Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against humanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a

ty of our effort to give the islands ; constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast as they show themselves fit to exercise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence, or aught else save the fitness of man and the needs of the service.

In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines, it may be that here and there we have gone too rapidly in giv-ing them local self-government. It is on this side that our error. if any, has been committed. No competent observer sincerely desirous of finding out the facts and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the pow-

The only fear is lest in our over anxiety we give them a degree of in dependence for which they are unfit thereby inviting reaction and disaster As fast as there is any reasonabl hope that in a given district the peo ple can govern themselves, self-go ment has been given in that dis There is not a locality fitted for selfgovernment which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred. In other words there is not the slightest char our failing to show a sufficiently hu-manitarian spirit. The danger comes in the opposite director

Troubles in the Islands. There are still troubles ahead in the

islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands the same footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the de-mands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in ou power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladro

The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of the natives of the islands for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebes have been conspicuous for their courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that the secretary of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in service and the families of those who

Legislation for Philippines. The time has come when there should

be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. The

to the Philippines. The franchises must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. But the vast natural wealth of the islands must be developed, and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be thrown open to individual enterprise, which has been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to been the real factor in the development of every region over which our flag has flown. It is urgently necessary to enact suitable laws dealing with general transportation, mining, banking currency, homesteads, and the use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise: and the commercial development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islow will afford to the development which will surely follow will afford to the people of the islow will afford to the people of the islow will afford to the people of the p low will afford to the people of the islands the best proofs of the sincerity of our desire to aid them.

Pacific Cable Needed.

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii

vantages to those accruing from a gov- own way.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this coninent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its import-More Work Yet Ahead.

The benefits which have followed the unaided development of the past justify the nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the entightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and

'number of people, but to cleate the best postor. The this new industry the best postor. The this requires that we the sible social and industrial conditions; and this requires that we thous, its remained development and conditions; it is one of the self-cust would be to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it will probably be necessary for the intercountry to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can understand the existing to the last degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its benefical effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is for the interest of the entire out possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can understand the existing to the tast degree important for us immediately to begin it. While its benefical effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is for the interest of the entire diffective view to these effects alone it would also greatly benefit of the latter in the mar ance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon nent assets in the nation's material in-terests, but standing monuments to its instructive ability

I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which if ratifed the senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connec-tion with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long re ognized as inadequate to supply the case for the construction and main-tenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically pro-vides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the esponsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate, and if approved the congress can then proceed to give ef-fect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal.

MONROE DOCTRINE AS A PEACE SAFEGUARD.

The true end of every great and free people should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized owers have become less and less fre Wars with barbarous or semiparbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a mos egrettable but necessary international colice duty which must be performed or the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that con-dition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attain-

This same peace conference acqui-esced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of the conference The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just seventy-eight years have passed since President Monroe in his annual message. sage announced that "The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future co-

onization by any European power." No Foreign Colonization,

In other words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no In the Philippines our problem is connection between fulchess and this chief is proverbial, and the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of islands, inhabited by many varying the surest preventives of war. Of the surest preventives of war. Of nation in the Old World. Still less is nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggres-sion by one New World power at the terest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that the congress should pass laws by islands can curing the possibility of permanent

peace on this hemisphere.

During the past century other influ ences have established the permanence and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doc-trine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like manence for the lesser among the New World nations.

Picte ETAOIN SHRDLU ETAOIN IN

guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of our neighbors. We wish to work with then four attention most earnestly hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations.

Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a govovn way.

NAVY AND ARMY SHOULD BE PLACED AT HIGH STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY

The work of upbuilding the navy | + efficiency, and should be made to + must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adeto build the isthmian canai, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to a from aggressiveness on our part. idea that our nation is among those power which has anything whatever to whose sons go down to the sea in fear from aggressiveness on our part. ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from

must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the
American people have no thought
of abandoning the path upon
which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that
the hullding of the jethning coals. and the building of the fact that the American people.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the powth united in demanding, it is imperative.

We tive that our navy should be put sakes, and kept in the highest state of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe

reach of successful competition. can we legitimately keep our income to I ask the attention of the senate to the point required to meet our needs the reciprocity treaties laid before it that are genuine. by my predecessor.

MO RESTORE AMERICAN

Hearty Support for Reciprocity.

support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the ur-

BEMEFICIAL RESULTS OF OUR FINANCIAL POLICY.

Subject to this proviso of the proper rotection necessary to our industrial The act of March 14, 1900, intended at home, the principle of unequivocally to establish gold as the must command our hearty standard money and to maintain at a of parity therewith all forms of money

of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should the collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to prosperity. We have now reached frepoint in the development of our intrests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which ply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize expisting duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the

Le promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a policy o freeiprocity will be in connection with those of our productions, inch no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT SHOULD BE AMENDED.

cure these markets we can utilize fxisting duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer line exchange for what we ask. The certain exchange for what we ask. The credial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for

TO SAVE FLOOD WATERS.